Holistic School Behavioral Health Symposium

Bridging motor and mental health development promotion in schools: the opportunity of new technologies and methods

Rodrigo Lima, PhD Fundació Sant Joan de Déu, Spain



Figure 1 — Developmental mechanisms influencing physical activity trajectories of children.



Despite the significant progress in the field, there are a considerable number of pathways without the minimum number of papers to support firmer conclusions

Through the Looking Glass: A Systematic Review of Longitudinal Evidence, Providing New Insight for Motor Competence and Health

Lisa M. Barnett¹¹ · E. Kipling Webster² · Ryan M. Hulteen³ · An De Meester⁴ · Nadia C. Valentini⁵ · Matthieu Lenoir⁶ · Caterina Pesce⁷ · Nancy Getchell⁸ · Vitor P. Lopes^{9,10} · Leah E. Robinson¹¹ · Ali Brian⁴

Sports Medicine (2022) 52:875–920 https://doi.org/10.1007/s40279-021-01516-8

Expansion of Stodden et al.'s Model

Rodrigo A. Lima¹ · Clemens Drenowatz² · Karin A. Pfeiffer³

Sports Medicine https://doi.org/10.1007/s40279-021-01632-5



Treating depression with physical activity in adolescents and young adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials

in adolescents

Xiang Wang, Zhi-dong Cai, Wan-ting Jiang, Yan-yan Fang, Wen-xin Sun and Xing Wang^{*}

A. P. Bailey^{1,2}, S. E. Hetrick^{1,2}, S. Rosenbaum^{3,4}, R. Purcell^{1,2} and A. G. Parker^{1,2,5}

Psychological Medicine 2018

16 trials, n =771 (12-25 y) participants; 19 (n=1331)

Moderate (SMD = 0.57) to Large (SMD=0.82) effect of physical activity on depression

symptoms vs controls

Findings remained consistent with clinical samples and in studies with active placebo

Systematic review and meta-analysis of the effects of exercise on depression

Wang et al. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health (2022) 16:16 https://doi.org/10.1186/s13034-022-00453-2

Depressive symptoms and objectively measured physical activity and sedentary behaviour throughout adolescence: a prospective cohort study

Aaron Kandola, Gemma Lewis, David P J Osborn, Brendon Stubbs, Joseph F Hayes

Longitudinal study (ALSPAC data) that monitored over 1200 adolescents from 12 to 16 years with accelerometers and evaluated the longitudinal association with depressive symptoms at 18 y Sedentary behaviour - associated with higher depressive symptoms at 18y

LPA - associated with lower depressive symptoms at 18y

MVPA - Not associated with depressive symptoms at 18y

THE LANCET Psychiatry

Universal school-based intervention targeting depressive symptoms in adolescents: A cluster randomized trial Sca

Rodrigo Antunes Lima^{1,2} | Mauro Virgílio Gomes de Barros² | Jorge Bezerra² Simone José dos Santos² | Elena Monducci³ | Maria Rodriguez-Ayllon⁴ | Fernanda Cunha Soares²





Universal depression prevention: An umbrella review of meta-analyses

Erin Hoare^{a,*}, Sam Collins^a, Wolfgang Marx^a, Edward Callaly^a, Ryan Moxham-Smith^a, Pim Cuijpersⁱ, Arne Holte^h, Andrew A. Nierenberg^j, Nicola Reavley^k, Helen Christensen¹, Charles F. Reynolds III^m, Andre F. Carvalho^{a,n,o}, Felice Jacka^{a,f,g}, Michael Berk^{a,b,c,d,e}

Journal of Psychiatric Research 144 (2021) 483-493

There is meta-analytic evidence that physical activity is efficacious for depression prevention



Physical activity and depression: Towards understanding the antidepressant mechanisms of physical activity

Aaron Kandola^a, Garcia Ashdown-Franks^{b,c}, Joshua Hendrikse^d, Catherine M. Sabiston^e, Brendon Stubbs^{b,f}

Biological mechanisms

Neuroplasticity

- Molecular level neurotrophin release e.g. BDNF
- Cellular level changes in neurogenesis, angiogenesis, synaptogenesis etc.
- Structural level changes in hippocampus, cortical regions, and white matter
- Improved brain-wide vasculature

Neuroendocrine response

- · Greater HPA regulation
- · Changes in cortisol activity

Physical activity ←

Examples of moderators

- Age
- Biological profile e.g. IL-6 or BDNF levels
- Symptomology
- · Length/severity of depression
- Psychosocial factors e.g. body image or barriers to exercise
- · Fitness level/change
- Exercise protocol e.g. intensity, or duration of session
- Context of exercise e.g. individual gym sessions or team sports
- · Adherence to exercise

Psychosocial mechanisms

Inflammation

- Decrease in basal pro-
- inflammatory markers e.g. IL-6
- Increase in anti-inflammatory markers e.g. IL-10
- Reduction in inflammation due to adipose tissue
- Changes in monocyte numbers and morphology

Oxidative stress

 Increased resilience to stress from excess reactive oxidative and nitrosative species

Self-esteem

- · Improving physical self perceptions
- · Positive body image perception

Social support

- · More interaction and emotional disclosure
- · Exposure to new social networks

Self-efficacy

- · Skill mastery
- · Transferable sense of coping with challenges
- · Barrier self-efficacy

→ Depressive symptoms

Examples of confounders

- Medication use
- · Social deprivation
- · Genetic factors, e.g. polygenic risk of depression
- · Physical health status
- · Stress
- Education
- · Ethnicity
- · Other psychiatric conditions
- Other health behaviours e.g. sleep
- Trauma

If the positive impact of physical activity is so evident, why researchers and public health programs are not managing to increase adolescent physical activity level globally?

Regina Guthold, Gretchen A Stevens, Leanne M Riley, Fiona C Bull



Global trends in insufficient physical activity among adolescents: a pooled analysis of 298 population-based surveys with 1.6 million participants

Bridging motor and mental health development promotion in schools: the opportunity of new technologies and methods

Mindsets



A fixed mindset

Too often, people in general, and adolescents are not different, consider that they inherit a set of skills (IQ, ability to paint, draw, play soccer, run fast, etc.) that are somehow fixed/pre-defined and there is very little room for improvement





A Growth mindset can promote adolescent physical activity by demonstrating that the set of skills needed to perform and enjoy physical activities can be developed with effective strategies, effort, and support from others



Growth mindset and known Frameworks used for PA promotion Social Cognitive Theory Frameworks does not foresee the **Transtheoretical Model** importance of targeting adolescents' **Ecological Model of PA** mindset towards physical activity SAAFE Framework Self-efficacy and Stodden et al.'s model **Perceived (motor) competence RE-AIM** are the closest terms Self-determination theory

Social and Emotional Learning

The importance of self-efficacy and Perceived (motor) competence



Sports Med (2014) 44:1589–1601 DOI 10.1007/s40279-014-0229-z

Sports Med (2018) 48:1533–1540 https://doi.org/10.1007/s40279-018-0892-6



A number of studies based on this framework successfully impacted physical activity level and a number of health outcomes

Framework for the design and delivery of organized physical activity sessions for children and adolescents: rationale and description of the 'SAAFE' teaching

Lubans et al. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity (2017) 14:24 DOI 10.1186/s12966-017-0479-x



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Implemented at community level **Disadvantage settings Cost-effective**



Suffered to provoke a sustainable change in adolescents PA level

Mindsets and adolescent mental health

David S. Yeager & Carol S. Dweck

Fixed mindset

An attribute, such as intelligence or an athletic ability, is a fixed trait that cannot be changed

Opposite relation to:

Resilient responses to obstacles Internalizing symptoms and externalizing behaviours

nature mental health https://doi.org/10.1038/s44220-022-00009-5

Growth mindset

The attribute can be developed through hard work, good strategies and help from others

Attention Bias 'All or nothing thinking' threat-type stress appraisals

Mindsets and adolescent mental health David S. Yeager & Carol S. Dweck nature mental health

A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Growth Mindset Interventions: For Whom, How, and Why Might Such Interventions Work?

Jeni L. Burnette¹, Joseph Billingsley², George C. Banks³, Laura E. Knouse⁴, Crystal L. Hoyt⁵, Jeffrey M. Pollack⁶, and Stefanie Simon⁷

Psychological Bulletin 2023, Vol. 149, Nos. 3-4, 174-205 https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000368

8 studies (n=2,529)

Growth Mindset intervention in relation to mental health d = 0.32, 95% CI [0.10, 0.54]

36% relative reduction in the onset of clinically significant symptoms of depression over the 9-month school year



A synergistic mindsets intervention protects adolescents from stress

David S. Yeager¹[™], Christopher J. Bryan²[™], James J. Gross³, Jared S. Murray^{4,5}, Danielle Krettek Cobb⁶, Pedro H. F. Santos⁴, Hannah Gravelding⁷, Meghann Johnson¹ & Jeremy P. Jamieson⁷[™]

> **30-min self-administered online intervention protects adolescents** against stress and stress-related outcomes

Growth mindset	Stress
An ability (intellectual, athletic or musical)	Our psych
is not fixed but can be developed with	(sweat
effort, effective strategies and support	anxious)
from others	

nature

- s-can-be-enhancing mindset
- hophysiological stress response
- ty palms, racing heart, feeling
-) can be positive and should be
 - used in our favour

Synergistic mindsets intervention reduced maladaptive beliefs by 0.25 s.d. or higher



6 double blinded experiments to reduce threat-type stress responses; i.e.: that a stressor is harmful and uncontrollable

A synergistic mindsets intervention protects adolescents from stress

David S. Yeager^{1⊠}, Christopher J. Bryan^{2⊠}, James J. Gross³, Jared S. Murray^{4,5}, Danielle Krettek Cobb⁶, Pedro H. F. Santos⁴, Hannah Gravelding⁷, Meghann Johnson¹ & Jeremy P. Jamieson^{7⊠}

nature

Participation in physical activities is likely to be perceived as an external stressor, especially among youth with low PA levels, motor competence, and perceived motor and fitness competence



A national experiment reveals where a growth mindset improves achievement

David S. Yeager^{1*}, Paul Hanselman^{2*}, Gregory M. Walton³, Jared S. Murray¹, Robert Crosnoe¹, Chandra Muller Elizabeth Tipton⁴, Barbara Schneider⁵, Chris S. Hulleman⁶, Cintia P. Hinojosa⁷, David Paunesku⁸, Carissa Romero⁹ Kate Flint¹⁰, Alice Roberts¹⁰, Jill Trott¹⁰, Ronaldo Jachan¹⁰, Jenny Buontempo¹, Sophia Man Yang¹, Carlos M, Carvalho¹, P. Richard Hahn¹¹, Maithreyi Gopalan¹², Pratik Mhatre¹, Ronald Ferguson¹³, Angela L. Duckworth¹⁴ & Carol S. Dweck³



USA nationwide representative experiment that included around 12,000 9th grade students

One-time 50-min self-administered growth mindset intervention

- Increased, four years later, the number of students
- from under-represented racial and ethnic minority groups who were
- graduating from high school with a college-ready portfolio of courses
 - (for example, advanced math and science)

A national experiment reveals where a growth mindset improves achievement

Paul Hanselman^{2*}, Gregory M. Walton³, Jared S. Murrav¹, Robert Crosnoe¹ Elizabeth Tipton⁴, Barbara Schneider⁵, Chris S. Hulleman⁶, Cintia P. Hinojosa⁷, David Paunesku⁸, Carissa Romero⁹ Kate Flint¹⁰, Alice Roberts¹⁰, Jill Trott¹⁰, Ronaldo Jachan¹⁰, Jenny Buontempo¹, Sophia Man Yang¹, Carlos M, Carvalho¹ P. Richard Hahn¹¹, Maithreyi Gopalan¹², Pratik Mhatre¹, Ronald Ferguson¹³, Angela L. Duckworth¹⁴ & Carol S. Dweck³



One-time 50-min self-administered

growth mindset intervention

Lower achieving students:

- Reduced % of fixed mindset
- Higher GPAs by the end of 9th grade
- Higher Math and Sience grades
- RR reduction by 11% from being 'off track' for graduation

- Increased growth mindset
- Reduced impact on GPAs and Math and
 - Science grades at 9th grade
- 4 p.p relative increase in the % of
 - students taking advanced math
 - courses at 10th grade

USA nationwide representative experiment that

- included around 12,000 9th grade students

 - High achieving schools:





eHealth or mHealth can be used to promote a sustainable change in physical activity behaviour and promote mental health in young people?

mHealth Interventions to Reduce Physical Inactivity and Sedentary Behavior in Children and Adolescents: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Effects of Smartphone-Based Interventions on Physical Activity in Children and Adolescents: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

JMIR MHEALTH AND UHEALTH

mHealth interventions were effective in increasing overall PA level (Effect size: 0.33 to 0.44)

Universal depression prevention: An umbrella review of meta-analyses

Erin Hoare^{a,*}, Sam Collins^a, Wolfgang Marx^a, Edward Callaly^a, Ryan Moxham-Smith^a, Pim Cuijpersⁱ, Arne Holte^h, Andrew A. Nierenberg^j, Nicola Reavley^k, Helen Christensen¹, Charles F. Reynolds III^m, Andre F. Carvalho^{a,n,o}, Felice Jacka^{a, f, g}, Michael Berk^{a, b, c, d, e}

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Both school- and eHealth-based interventions hold some utility for depression prevention. There is meta-analytic evidence that physical activity is efficacious for depression prevention

Advantages of e/mHealth programs

- Monitoring of PA, fitness and motor competence
- The use of Machine learning for categorisation and refining the program
- Google Relative Search Rates, GPS and constant monitoring of smartphones
- Implementation and follow up of interventions
- Continuous updates in the program



Potential impact of wearables on physical activity guidelines and interventions: opportunities and challenges

Jason MR Gill (),¹ Timothy J Chico (),² Aiden Doherty,³ Jessilyn Dunn,⁴ Ulf Ekelund,^{5,6} Peter T Katzmarzyk (),⁷ Karen Milton (),⁸ Marie H Murphy,⁹ Emmanuel Stamatakis ()¹⁰







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Grazie

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